

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

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SUBJECT Organization of Electric Power Plants.

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

1. Until the latter part of 1947, the entire electrical economy of Slovenia, including transformer stations and small electrical workshops, was merged into DES, i.e. State Power Plants of Slovenia (Drzavne Elektrane Slovenije), with administrative headquarters in Ljubljana. DES was directly subordinate to the Section for Electrification, under the State Ministry of Industry and Mining.
2. In 1947, DES was abolished, and all the more important electrical enterprises were placed under El-Zap, i.e. Enterprise for the Electrification of the West, with headquarters in Zagreb. Western Croatia was also placed under the jurisdiction of this administration. Ludvik Pergon is the director of El-Zap.
3. Simultaneous with the reorganization of DES, a similar reorganization was carried out throughout Yugoslavia, and the following administrations established:
  - a. Elektro-Jug (South) which includes Southern Serbia and Dalmatia.
  - b. Elektro-Centar (Central), which includes Bosnia, Hercegovina and Backa.
  - c. Elektro-Istok (East), which includes Eastern Serbia and the Banat.
4. The Central Administration of the Yugoslav Electrical Economy (Centralna Direkcija Elektroprivrede Jugoslavije) is located in Zagreb. Engineer Karol Janic is director.
5. Electro-Zapad, or El-Zap (West) covers the following electrical enterprises: Dravograd, Velenje, Pala, Mariborski Otok, Trbovlje, Zirovnica, Kranj, Zagreb, Rajhenburg, and Karlovac. It also includes the transformer stations Lasko, Crnuce, Sv. Petar, and Zagreb. The office responsible for electric power (Bremenilnica Elektricne Energije) is in charge of operations throughout the territory of Elektro-Zapad, and assures proper management and distribution of electric power. It is located in Ljubljana, and is headed by Engineer Milan Benkovic.

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6. The maximum amount of electric power which Elektro-Zapad distributes amounts up to 93,000 kilowatts, whereas only 75,000 kilowatts can be used. This does not cover the Slovene requirements of 110,000 kilowatts.
7. Slovene production of electric power is very uncertain. Velenje is the only one of the three larger steam electric power plants whose production is dependable. But Velenje is the smallest of the three, and its production of 74,000 kilowatts cannot meet Slovene requirements alone. The Trbovlje and Rajhenburg power plants on the other hand, are not reliable. Trbovlje has a total output of 36,000 kilowatts, which during the winter will cover the essential needs of Slovenia in electric power. If it should be unable to operate during the winter, the individual nets which serve the needs of industry would have to be drastically curtailed. Rajhenburg is of little significance to Slovenia, since most of its output goes to Zagreb.
8. Electric power plants in the Slovene Littoral, which were turned over to Yugoslavia after the Peace Treaty with Italy, are of little significance because of their small capacity, (the electric power plant at Dobijani, for instance, has a total capacity of only 50,000 kilowatts), and because of their different frequencies, which make it impossible to connect them with the net for the rest of Slovenia, largely because of lack of material and skilled personnel. The power plants in the Littoral operate on a frequency of 42 cycles per second, while those in Slovenia proper operate on 50 cycles per second.

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[REDACTED] Comment: It is noted that source's description of power generation and power distribution is somewhat confused.

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